VOLUME 1

	Contents	*Date*	*Authority*
Fasc. 1.	text pp. 1–240, Conspectus pp. 1–8, Praefatio etc. pp. iii–xvi	1841 (late)	Hinrichs, Verz. Juli–Dec. **1841**: 148; Gersdorf, Rep. **32**: 234 (1842).
Fasc. 2.	text pp. 241–480, Conspectus pp. 9–16	1842 (probably October)	Baillière invoice to British Museum dated 18 Nov. 1842; Flora **25**, II: 765 (Dec. 1842); Hinrichs, Verz. Juli–Dec. **1842**: 145; Leipz. Rep. **1**, I: 333 (Feb. 1843); Archiv. f. Naturg. **8**, II: 416 (1843).
Fasc. 3.	text pp. 481–790, Conspectus pp. 17–22	1843 (probably March)	Allg. Bibl. **1843**: 116 (27 April 1843); Bot. Zeit. **1**: 402 (June 1843); Hinrichs, Verz. Jan.–Juni **1843**: 115.

VOLUME 2

Fasc. 4.	text pp. 1–204	1843 (probably September)	Bot. Zeit. **2**: 730 (18 Oct. 1843); Allg. Bibl. **1843**: 348 (16 Nov. 1843); Hinrichs, Verz. Juli–Dec. **1843**: 127; Leipz. Rep. **1**, IV: 456 (Dec. 1843).
Fasc. 5.	text pp. 205–462	1844 (probably July)	Allg. Bibl. **1844**: 252 (15 Aug. 1844); Bot. Zeit. **2**: 730 (Oct. 1844); Hinrichs, Verz. Juli–Dec. **1844**: 144; Archiv. f. Naturg. **10**, II: 378 (1844).
Fasc. 6.	text pp. 463–718, Conspectus pp. 1–13	1845 (probably August)	Bot. Zeit. **3**: 617 (12 Sept. 1845); Allg. Bibl. **1845**: 308 (2 Oct. 1845); Leipz. Rep. **3**, IV: 195 (Oct. 1845); Hinrichs, Verz. Juli–Dec. **1845**: 139.
Fasc. 7.	text pp. 719–937, Conspectus pars 2 pp. 1–12, Fl. Ross. Fontes pp. i–vi.	1846 (probably August)	Bot. Zeit. **4**: 621 (4 Sept. 1846); Allg. Bibl. **1846**: 300 (17 Sept. 1846); Leipz. Rep. **4**, IV: 76 (Oct. 1846); Hinrichs, Verz. Juli–Dec. **1846**: 136.

Contents	*Date*	*Authority*
VOLUME 3, part 1		
Fasc. 8. text pp. 1–256	1847 (probably October)	Allg. Bibl. **1847:** 364 (4 Nov. 1847); Bot. Zeit. **5:** 871 (Dec. 1847); Hinrichs, Verz. Juli–Dec. **1847:** 163.
Fasc. 9. text pp. 257–492, Conspectus pp. 1–13	1849 (probably June)	Allg. Bibl. **1849:** 220 (12 July 1849); Leipz. Rep. **7,** III: 238 (July 1849); Hinrichs, Verz. Juli–Dec. **1849:** 130; Wikström, Årsberätt. **1849:** 125 (1852).
VOLUME 3, part 2		
Fasc. 10. text pp. 493–684, Conspectus pp. 1–4	1850 (probably November)	Allg. Bibl. **1850:** 461 (5 Dec. 1850); Wikström, Årsberätt. **1850:** 139 (1854); Leipz. Rep. **9,** I: 113 (Jan. 1851); Hinrichs, Verz. Jan.–Juni **1851:** 144; Bot. Zeit. **9:** 199 (March 1851).
Fasc. 11. text pp. 685–863, Conspectus pp. 5–8	1851 (probably December)	Allg. Bibl. **1852:** 9 (8 Jan. 1852); Hinrichs, Verz. Jan.–Juni **1852:** 149; Bot. Zeit. **10:** 134 (Feb. 1852); Wikström, Års-berätt. **1851:** 103 (1855).
VOLUME 4		
Fasc. 12. text pp. 1–240	1852 (probably April)	Allg. Bibl. **1852:** 160 (20 May 1852); Hinrichs, Verz. Jan.–Juni **1852:** 149; Bot. Zeit. **10:** 723 (Oct. 1852); Leipz. Rep. **10,** III: 52 (1852); Wikström, Årsberätt. **1851:** 111 (1855).
Fasc. 13. text pp. 241–464	1852 (probably September)	Allg. Bibl. **1852:** 379 (21 Oct. 1852); Hinrichs, Verz. Juli–Dec. **1852:** 151; Wikström, Års-berätt. **1851:** 111 (1855); Leipz. Rep. **11,** I: 120 (1853).
Fasc. 14. text pp. 465–741, Conspectus pp. 1–16	1853 (probably June)	Allg. Bibl. **1853:** 229 (14 July 1853); Bot. Zeit. **11:** 630 (Sept. 1853); Hinrichs, Verz. Juli–Dec. **1853:** 173; Leipz. Rep. **11,** IV: 52 (1853).

Ledebour's *Icones Plantarum novarum vel imperfecte cognitarum Floram Rossicam, imprimis Altaicam, illustrantes* (5 vols., folio, with colored plates; Riga etc.) was also published in parts. A copy in the Lindley Library with the original wrappers preserved supplies the following data:

Vol. 1	fasc. 1, tt.	1–50	}	1829
" 1	" 2, "	51–100	}	
" 2	" 1, "	101–150	}	1830
" 2	" 2, "	151–200	}	
" 3	" 1, "	201–250	—	1831
" 3	" 2, "	251–300	—	1832
" 4	" 1, "	301–350	}	1833
" 4	" 2, "	351–400	}	
" 5	" 1, "	401–450	}	1834
" 5	" 2, "	451–500	}	

Ledebour's *Flora Altaica* (4 vols. and index, octavo: Berlin) provides detailed text to the *Icones*. This work, which was written in collaboration with his one-time pupils, Carl Anton MEYER (1795–1855) and Alexander von BUNGE (1803–1890), is based on an expedition to the Little (or Siberian) Altai region of Central Asia made by the three in 1826. Their travels extended from Dorpat to Barnaul, Zmeyeva (Schlangenberg), Krasnoyarsk, the source of the river Charysh (Tscharysh) etc., the Riddersk mine and about 120 miles eastward over the Altai mountains. For a detailed account, see their *Reise durch das Altai-Gebirge und die Soongorische Kirgisen-Steppe* (2 vols., octavo, and atlas of plates, quarto; Berlin, 1829–30). The *Flora Altaica* was not published in parts but a whole volume at a time, as follows:

Vol. 1, pp. xxiv	+ 440	...	1829	(probably second half)
" 2, pp. xvi	+ 464	...	1830	" " "
" 3, pp. viii	+ 368	...	1831	" " "
" 4, pp. xiv	+ 336	...	1833	" " "
" Index, pp. xcvi		....	1833	(thus dated but probably 1834, cf. Hinrichs, Verz. Juli–Dec. **1834**: 121)

Ledebour was born in Pomerania at Greifswald in 1786 (fide Flora **34**: 416. 1851) or at Stralsund on 8th July 1786 (fide Pritzel, who is more likely to be correct). In his nineteenth year he was appointed associate professor ("ausserordentlicher Professor") of Botany and

director of the botanic garden at Greifswald. From here in 1810 or 1811, after seeking information about Russia from Pallas, who was then living in Berlin, Ledebour moved to Dorpat as professor of botany, mineralogy, and zoology; much of the next twenty-five years he devoted to the botanical exploration of Russia from the Baltic to the Black Sea and east to the Altai mountains. To prepare the better his *Flora Rossica* he retired from Dorpat in 1836, his former pupil Bunge succeeding him as professor, and returned to Germany, living first at Heidelberg, then at Munich, where he died on 4th July 1851, having completed the text a few months before his death.

P. S. PALLAS, *Flora Rossica seu Stirpium Imperii Rossici per Europam et Asiam indigenarum Descriptiones et Icones*, Vol. 1 pars 1 consisting of pp. viii + 80, tt. 1–8, 8B, 9–50 (1784); pars 2 consisting of pp. 114, tt. 50 (1788); extra plates 1–25 (1831); cf. B. D. Jackson in Jour. Bot. **38:** 189 (1900).

Unfortunately both parts lack indices; the following are the genera (most of them nowadays divided into smaller genera) included:

Acer 1:8, Amygdalus 1:12, Andromeda 2:53, Arbutus 2:48, Atragene 2:69, Azalea 2:51, **Berberis** 2:41, Betula 1:60, Boletus 1:3, Buxus 2:17, **Carpinus** 2:6, Celtis 2:19, Colutea 2:88, Corispermum 2:112, Cornus 2:22, Crataegus 1:24, Cupressus 2:11, Cynoglossum 2:96, Cytisus 1:73, **Daphne** 1:53, Diospyros 2:20, **Elaeagnus** (Eleagrus) 1:10, Empetrum 2:49, Ephedra 2:87, Erica 2:59, **Fagus** 2:5, Ficus 2:44, Fraxinus 2:7, **Gentiana** 2:101, **Hedera** 2:68, Hippophae 2:43, **Ilex** 2:18, **Jasminum** 2:33, Juglans 2:2, Juniperus 2:12, **Laurus** 2:18, Ledum 2:50, Ligustrum 2:32, Lonicera 1:55, Lycium 1:78, **Mespilus** 1:29, Morus 2:9, Myrica 2:90, **Nitraria** 1:79, **Olea** 2:19, **Paeonia** 2:92, Pallasia 2:70, Periploca 2:68, Philadelphus 2:59, Pinus 1:1, Pistacia 2:21, Platanus 2:1, Prunus 1:15, Punica 2:67, Pyrus 1:20, **Quercus** 2:3, **Rhamnus** 2:23, Rhododendron 1:43, Rhus 2:38, Ribes 2:34, Robinia 1:68, Rosa 2:60, Ruscus 2:89, **Salix** 2:74, Sambucus 2:28, Sorbus 1:28, Spiraea 1:32, Staphylea 2:32, Swertia 2:98, **Tamarix** 2:72, Taxus 2:17, Tilia 2:8, **Ulmus** 1:75, **Vaccinium** 2:45, Viburnum 2:30, Viscum 2:91, Vitex 2:44, Vitis 2:40.

According to the English traveler Edward Daniel CLARKE (1769–1822), who lodged with Pallas at Simferopol (Achmedchid) in the Crimea for two months in 1800, the drawings for the last two volumes were then all finished and the text needed little addition, but owing to the tyrannical rule of the mad Tzar Paul, they could not be published in Russia. The plates for the first part of vol. 2 had been printed by March, 1800, but the descriptive matter had not then arrived at Petrograd from Germany. Clarke says that the Russian authorities confiscated the proof-sheets sent to Pallas from Leipzig. Hence the extremely rare 25 extra plates listed by Jackson are all of vol. 2 that

saw the light; they are without text. See E. D. Clarke, *Travels* **1:** 458 (1810) and W. Otter, *Life and Remains of Edward Daniel Clarke,* **2:** 9, 59, 65, 87 (1825).

An English life of Pallas is contained in the volume on dogs by Charles Hamilton Smith in William Jardine's *Naturalist's Library* **9:** 17–76 (1839).

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STUDIES OF PAPUASIAN PLANTS, II*

A. C. Smith

MONIMIACEAE

In studying the Monimiaceae of the area under consideration, the basic works of Perkins and Gilg (Pflanzenr. 4 (IV. **101**). 1901) and Perkins (Pflanzenr. 49 (IV. **101**. Nachtr.). 1911; Bot. Jahrb. **52:** 191–218. 1915) are of inestimable importance. By far the greater part of the Papuasian material available to these workers was collected in Northeastern New Guinea, and hence it is not surprising that the collections of the Archbold Expeditions, from British and Netherlands New Guinea, contain a considerable percentage of novelties. Many of the present specimens are in fruiting condition, particularly in the genus *Kibara;* however, this genus is readily recognizable in fruit, and since foliage and fruit characters appear the most important in specific identification, I have ventured to describe as new three species of *Kibara* without flowers. The generic limits recognized by Perkins are accepted in this treatment, and the sequence established by her is followed. I have been privileged to examine the material deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden (NY) as well as that in the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum (A); the place of deposit is shown by the parenthetical letters, in the absence of which the specimen is to be found only at the Arnold Arboretum. Type fragments and original drawings of many of Perkins' species in the Gray Herbarium have greatly facilitated my work.

Hedycarya Forst.

Hedycarya solomonensis Hemsl. Kew Bull. **1895:** 137. 1895; Perk. Pflanzenr. 49 (IV. **101**. Nachtr.): 6. 1911.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Koniguru, Buin, alt. 800–950 m., *Kajewski 1995, 2058.* Guadalcanal: Berandie River, sea-level, *Kajewski 2384;* Ululolo, Tutuve Mt., alt. 1200 m., *Kajewski 2561.*

The species, apparently previously known only from the type collection from San Cristoval, is common in rain-forest over a wide altitudinal range, according to Kajewski. He reports it as a tree up to

*(Botanical Results of the Richard Archbold Expeditions) See Jour. Arnold Arb. 22: 60–80. 1941.